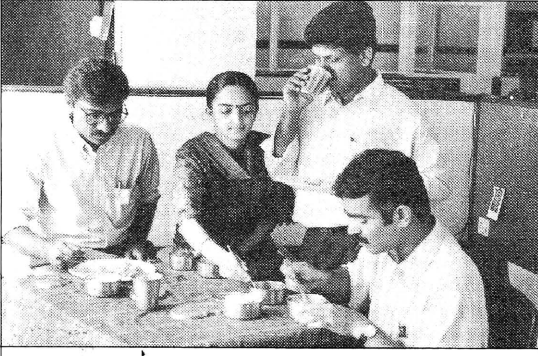




Tamil Arasu

November 1998 Rs.3





**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி புடுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

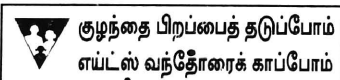
ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி :
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
தொ.பே.: 8255467, 8255261, 8254917,
24 மணிநேர தொ.பே.: 8256882, 8256864.

TAMIL ARASU

*Magazine of the Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2029*

*Aippasi - Karthigai
November 1998*

In this issue...

- Tamil Nadu - A Model State for energy conservation
activities in the Country 2
- Changing India
- Jawaharlal Nehru... 6
- Constitution of Peace Committees in all Villages
to maintain communal harmony..... 11
- Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu..... 14
- The Chennai Central Co-operative Bank..... 19
- The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation... 22
- Women Co-operative Societies..... 24
- Hazardous substances in common use 26
- Palm Products Industry 28
- Activities of Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited 30

Wrappers

- I - Inauguration of the Energy Summit - 1998.
- IV - Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU - A MODEL STATE FOR ENERGY - CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi at the Energy Summit 1998



I am very happy to be with you today on the occasion of the inaugural session of the Energy Summit 1998. I take great pleasure to note that this summit is being held in this glorious city of Chennai for the third time in succession. I recall that I had inaugurated the Energy Summit in 1996 also.

Energy in all its forms, thermal or electrical, is essential to the development of a country. I am glad that the Confederation of Indian Industry has rightly chosen

- Energy Efficiency and Management,
 - Policy Framework for the Power Sector, and
 - Renewable Energy
- as the themes for the Conference.

As developing economies grow, they will begin to catch up with the levels of energy consumption and industrial production of high-income countries. In today's industrial countries, the main period of industrialisation saw quickly increasing pollution. How far can the developing countries

avoid repeating that experience? How far can they benefit from the ways in which the richer countries have learned to reduce pollution from energy use and industrial production even as output expands? This issue becomes critical today, when our focus is on sustainable development. It is my keen desire that all the distinguished experts gathered here, focus their attention on this important aspect also. Economic development and sound environmental management are complementary aspects of the same agenda.

All these themes are very important to our country in general and Tamil Nadu in particular. Improving the energy efficiency and renewable energy are the two most useful ways of reducing the gap between supply and demand.

As the famous futurologist Alvin Toffler observed in his celebrated work 'The Third Wave', the Second-Wave energy-base was on sources, which could not be renewed. It drew from highly concentrated, exhaustible deposits. It relied on, expensive and centralised technologies. It was non-diversified, resting on a few sources and methods. These were the main features of the energy-base in all Second-Wave nations throughout the industrial era. But, the fossil-fuel era is fast coming to a halt. He goes on to say that the Third-Wave energy-base will be characterised by renewable sources and not by exhaustible sources. Instead of

depending on concentrated fuels, it will draw on a wide variety of sources. Instead of depending on tightly centralised technologies, it will combine both centralised and decentralised energy-production. And instead of relying on a handful of methods, it will be radically diversified in form. This very diversity will make for less waste to meet the different needs. Wind energy, geothermal energy, energy based on waste heat recovery, co-generation and biomass are areas which offer tremendous scope.

I understand that some of the leading equipment-manufacturers in the country and abroad are displaying their products in the Exhibition. This will attract a large number of business delegates from all over the country and abroad. I am sure, this is an excellent opportunity for energy-users and equipment-manufacturers to understand each other. They may be able to contribute to the national cause of energy-efficiency and environmental-protection.

The Tamil Nadu Government is determined to provide an investor-friendly environment to promote industrial growth and overall development. As industrial growth depends on availability of adequate power, we are taking all possible steps to provide this.

The present total installed capacity of Tamil Nadu is 6917 Mega Watts. The peak demand met so far is 4965 Mega Watts. The Working Group on Power appointed by

the Government of Tamil Nadu has projected an annual load growth of 10%. Based on this, the peak demand requirement in Tamil Nadu at the end of year 2006-2007 will be about 13,000 Mega Watts. This means we have to increase the existing capacity almost two-fold by 2007. I am very happy to state that several projects totalling over 3000 Mega Watts are now under implementation. Out of this, the capacity of Basin Bridge Diesel Engine Power Project will be 200 Mega Watts; Parsons Valley Hydro Electric Project will be 30 Mega Watts.

With a view to keeping our energy options open and also protecting our environment in the coming decades, we are in the process of selecting a suitable promoter through international competitive bidding for setting up an LNG Terminal at Ennore with a 2000 Mega Watts Power Plant. This is expected to be commissioned by the year 2004. Also, using the vast lignite reserves of Tamil Nadu, we propose to generate power to the tune of over 1500 Mega Watts through the Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project. This is expected to go to stream in 2003. There are also Independent Power Projects. They are expected to be commissioned during the Ninth and Tenth Plan periods. All these projects will add to the total capacity by 6000 Mega Watts.

I am pleased to mention that the transmission and distribution losses in Tamil Nadu are 17.3%. The losses are

much lower than the national average of 23%. But there is no room for complacency. We need to work towards further bringing down these losses by adopting latest technologies. TNEB is already working on this. It is proposed to bring down the losses to 15% before the end of Ninth Plan period.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has always been trying to get the maximum out of its installed capacity. The overall plant load factor or PLF of thermal power stations for 1997-98 was 67.96%. The PLF of Tuticorin and Mettur thermal stations has always been above the all-India average. The Board had gone in for an elaborate renovation programme at Ennore Power Station. This is expected to be completed in 1999-2000. Thereafter, the PLF is expected to reach 75%.

Our Government had planned 20 liquid fuel-based projects, through Independent Power Projects. We planned these projects to meet the increasing energy-demand in the short-term. For this we went in for a totally transparent process of international competitive bidding. The process was completed quickly. However, fuel-linkages have been accorded only for 7 projects by the Government of India, totalling 800 Mega Watts. Our Government is taking all efforts to get fuel linkages for the remaining 13 projects also.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been one of the few states in the country to

have made energy audit mandatory for all H.T. industrial and commercial establishments. This is one more step towards the goal of energy-conservation.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is closely monitoring the fulfillment of this measure. I am glad to note that TNEB and CII have taken up a joint initiative to promote the Energy Audit Scheme. I am sure this measure will greatly benefit the industries in Tamil Nadu. It will make Tamil Nadu a model state for Energy-conservation activities in the country.

Our Government is taking energy-conservation seriously. We are fully aware that energy-conservation results in reduced-investment; It helps better environmental management.

Coming to the renewable energy front, Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront in promoting power-generation extensively using wind-mills. TNEB encourages purchase and wheeling of power, which provides the necessary momentum for development of renewable energy. I am informed that the wind-power potential available in Tamil Nadu is about 2000 Mega Watts. About 700 Mega Watts has already been tapped. Tamil Nadu is the second highest wind-power state in India, after Gujarat. In respect of solar energy, about 165 Kilo Watts of photovoltaic cells have already been commissioned.

Tamil Nadu has been one of the few states to encourage co-generation in the sugar industry. Several sugar mills in the state are exporting power to the grid. This is because of the encouragement given by the Government. We have recently formed a joint venture with ILFS to generate another 250 Mega Watts of power using the co-generation concept in our sugar mills.

In conclusion, I would say that the theme chosen for this summit is of great importance. The recommendations that will emerge from the deliberations in the next four days will be of great interest to my Government. We shall study and use them as expert-inputs for decision-making. We will catalyse energy-conservation efforts and augmentation of power.

I wish to reaffirm that we welcome investment in the energy-related areas in the state from the Indian and foreign investors. I wish to reassure you that my Government will readily provide the necessary support and assistance.

I wish the SUMMIT all success. With this, I am really happy to inaugurate the ENERGY SUMMIT 1998.



CHANGING INDIA

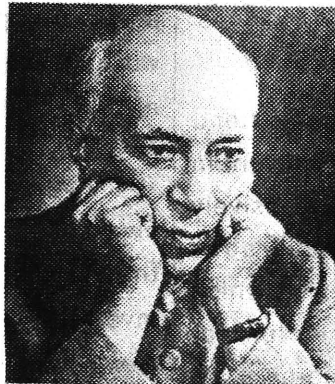
November 14
Birthday of
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

August 1947 brought independence to India. In spite of the long-drawn-out struggle that preceded it, it came in peace and goodwill. Suddenly all bitterness of past conflict was forgotten and a new era of peace and friendship began. Our relations with Britain became friendly and we appeared to have no inherited problems and conflicts with any other country.

We had been conditioned for thirty years by Mahatma Gandhi and his gospel of peace which had left a powerful imprint not only on the minds of those actively interested in politics but also on the mass mind. Our success in attaining freedom through peaceful methods confirmed this way of thinking. Thus we entered the family of independent nations with a clean slate, without any inherited hatreds or

Jawaharlal Nehru

enmities or territorial or other ambitions, determined to cultivate friendly and cooperative relations with all countries and to devote ourselves to the economic and social progress of



India without getting entangled in national or international conflicts.

India had become free, but there were still some small parts of it under French and Portuguese control which were under

colonial domination. Thus in our minds the freedom of India was not quite complete. We felt certain that France and Portugal would also follow the British example and that these enclaves of colonial territory would inevitably, and through peaceful methods, join independent India. We made the necessary approaches to the French and Portuguese Governments. The French enclaves became a part of the Union of India peacefully by agreement with France. Portugal proved much more intractable and gave a lot of trouble...

August 1947 brought long-cherished freedom to our country. But in the wake of it came the Partition of India and, immediately after, mass killing on both sides of the new frontier and vast migrations. We had hoped that the Partition of India, which was brought about by agreement, would lead

to the creation of two states which would be friendly neighbours and would cooperate with each other. That was natural, as not only geography but a common history and culture and the same language and many other factors common to both would, we thought, inevitably lead to friendly cooperation.

But this was not to be. The events after the Partition left a trail of great bitterness. We were trying to get over the immediate results of the Partition when the State of Kashmir was suddenly invaded from Pakistan and a new conflict arose. To us, trained and conditioned as we had been by Mahatma Gandhi, this came as a shock, for we had hoped that there would be no military conflicts with any other nation. After fourteen months, a cease-fire was agreed to and actual fighting stopped. Since then, although the Kashmir problem remained with us and gave a great deal of trouble, feelings in both countries gradually lost their bitterness and approached normality, in so far as the people were concerned.

We devoted ourselves to the major problem that confronted us - economic and social progress and the betterment of our people. Even before independence, we had given much thought to this matter and had come to the conclusion that we should proceed by the method of planning. Our resources were limited, and we wanted to utilize them to the best advantage to attain declared objectives. After independence, a Constituent Assembly was formed to draw up the new Constitution of India; this declared that India was to be a sovereign, democratic Republic which should secure for all its citizens: justice-social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity. And among them all it was to promote fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

On January 26, 1950, this new Republic came into existence and all our efforts were directed toward realizing the objectives laid down - political democracy and

economic justice. We called the objective socialistic without adhering to any doctrinaire definition of the word. The system we evolved was consciously directed toward the welfare of the common man rather than to enrichment of the few; it is democratic because its processes are ultimately controlled by public discussion and by Parliament elected on the basis of universal adult franchise, and not by the secret purposes of a privileged minority.

While benefiting from foreign experiences-more especially, in the constitutional sense, from England and the United States - we did not wish to copy any foreign models. We believed that India had, by virtue of her long history and traditions, an individuality of her own and we should retain this without adhering to outworn ideas or traditions. We realized that the world was rapidly changing and we must keep pace with these changes without being swept away by them. We wanted to help, however modestly, in this



developing pattern of international relations. We had no desire to interfere with other countries or impose our views on them. Thus, India started changes in her own life and institutions that are so decisive and far-reaching in their scope and intent that they may well be considered revolutionary, especially when viewed against the background of

an ancient civilization and its ingrained conservatism. In foreign affairs, in a period when cataclysmic conflicts seem never too far below the horizon, she has invariably taken her stand with those who are striving for the maintenance of peace and for reconciliation and cooperation.

The twin policies which have guided us since

independence are, broadly, democratic planning for development at home and, externally, a policy which has come to be named, rather inadequately, "non-alignment." Like the basic policies of most countries, these are not the product of any inspiration or arbitrary choice, but have their roots in our past history and way of thinking as well as in fundamental national exigencies. India's over-riding and most urgent task is to raise the standard of living of her people and in order to achieve this, to carry out structural and organizational reforms not only as speedily as possible but with maximum popular support and participation. In foreign affairs, we had no interest other than to cultivate friendly cooperation with all countries and to help to keep world peace, as the sine qua non of everything else. In our approach to these problems, our attitude and ideas had inevitably been shaped by our own recent struggle for freedom, as well as by the accumulated

experience of centuries, and above all by Mahatma Gandhi's teachings.

It is no sign of complacency to recognize that these policies have met with an encouraging measure of success. India, with a population of four hundred and forty six million and an electorate of over two hundred million, remains the largest functioning democracy in the world. Without deviating from democratic principles and procedures, she has launched upon extensive programmes of modernization which are already bearing fruit. Far-reaching land reforms have taken place and our economy, still predominantly agricultural, is being steadily transformed by the spread of industrialization and the completion of vast new projects in the fields of power, transport and irrigation. Our Community Development schemes represent a rural reconstruction programme which promises to transform the countryside and the vast population that live there. Recently, the Community

Development movement has been extended to what is called *Panchayati Raj*; that is, there has been decentralization in favour of village-elected councils which have been given authority and resources to carry out schemes of development. Both industrial and agricultural production have increased substantially in volume as well as variety, and every effort is being made to ensure that the benefits of an expanding economy are shared equitably by all classes of the population. Education has spread remarkably at all stages and there are at present over fifty million boys and girls in schools and colleges. Special attention has been paid to scientific and technical education. The health conditions of the people have also made substantial progress. In the 1940s the expectation of life in India was thirty-two; now it is approaching fifty. Our planning, designed to equip the country with the technical skills and the productive facilities of a modern society, is essentially welfare-oriented...

We have other positive aims also, such as the promotion of freedom from colonial rule, racial equality, peace and international cooperation, but "non-alignment" has become a summary description of this policy of friendship toward all nations, uncompromised by adherence to any military pacts. This was not due to any indifference to issues that arose, but rather to a desire to judge them for ourselves, in full freedom and without any preconceived partisan bias. It implied, basically a conviction that good and evil are mixed up in this world, that the nations cannot be divided into sheep and goats, to be condemned or approved accordingly, and that if we were to join one military group rather than the other it was liable to increase and not diminish the risk of a major clash between them. Essentially, "non-alignment" is freedom of action which is a part of independence. This attitude no doubt displeased some people to begin with, but it has been of service to the cause of

world peace at some critical moments in recent history. A large number of countries, including most of the newly independent states of Asia and Africa, have adopted a similar outlook on international affairs. It is possible that India has influenced their thinking to some extent in this matter; but, however that may be, "non-alignment" is now an integral part of the international pattern and is widely conceded to be a comprehensible and legitimate policy, particularly for the emergent Afro-Asian states...

Consistent with our policy of promotion of peace and international cooperation, we welcomed the end of the civil war in our neighbouring country China and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China in December 1949. We began developing friendly and cooperative relations with our northern neighbour...

We are far from being averse to change, we have embarked upon far reaching changes and we propose to persevere with our plans and programmes; but we are convinced that

the methods by which changes are brought about are at least as important as the changes themselves. Means are more important than ends - this was the basic policy on which Mr. Gandhi laid constant stress. We believe that any change should come through our own volition, as a result of our own experience, and that it should not be foisted on us through any kind of force or pressure. In the pursuit of change, we should seek to carry the mass of the people with us and win their support. This way of dealing with our problems may not result in as swift or spectacular transformation as we might wish, but at least the progress achieved will have a solid basis in the nation's consent and avoid a degree of dislocation and disorganization that we can ill afford.

It is in this spirit that we have set our hands to the task of developing, in this ancient land, a system combining political democracy and economic justice.

Can this enterprise survive the new strains and tensions? The

question goes to the heart of the issues involved in the present conflict, and the answer lies only in part, though perhaps in large part, with us in India. I am confident in my own mind that we cannot let ourselves be panicked into abandoning either the goal or the methods of our policy as I have stated it...

In India there are groups which may be called Right and others which may be called Left. But the antithesis between Right and Left is not so clear-cut as in some other parts of the world, or as widely permeating in its intellectual and political language. To the vast mass of our people, the reality is a deeply felt but undogmatic demand for better economic and social conditions...

The defense of our freedom and the social progress to which we aspire can best be assured in our view by the flexible democratic structure that we have evolved for ourselves. This is not only in conformity with our larger interests, but also with the larger interests of the world. ★

Speed up Setting up of Peace Committees in all Villages to maintain communal harmony

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaaignar M.KARUNANIDHI at the Conference of District Collectors on 14-11-1998.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaaignar M. KARUNANIDHI chaired an one-day conference of the district collectors at Secretariat on 14.11.98 to review the law and order situation in the State and to assess the flood relief measures taken by the District administration in the flood affected Districts.

The Chief Minister, speaking to media persons, later, said, because of the desilting of waterways in the districts of Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Thiruvavur

of water tanks etc. during non-monsoon periods so that it can collect and hold more quantity of water in the monsoon days, apart from carrying out relief operations during the flood. As the monsoon rains are expected again during the month of December, the damaged roads could be repaired on temporary basis at present and could be repaired on permanent basis later, after January.

Some of the Collectors spoke about the continued existence of untouchability in some villages in their Districts, in the form of tea shops



and Cuddalore, major destruction of life and property was averted during heavy rains. He said, he had instructed the District Collectors to carry out desilting

keeping separate cups for serving different castes for which they had initiated action. The Chief Minister had instructed the Collectors to identify such villages

and take appropriate action to eradicate that habit, and send a detailed report on the matter, to the Government. He also instructed the Collectors to ban the transportation of people in lorries to participate in conferences, meetings and processions organised by political parties and caste based organisations. On violation, the lorry is to be seized and permit cancelled.

As few Collectors had voiced that caste clashes are prompted during temple festivals, it was decided that the temple officials should meet the Collector and police officials well in advance to take precautionary measures.

The Chief Minister said the District Collectors had been directed to allot free house sites to Adi Dravidars, Backward Class, Most Backward Class and Forward Community living below poverty line side by side so that they are made to live together in the same area.

Based on the complaints made by some Collectors, that some of the aided educational institutions were spreading caste and communal feelings, the District authorities were asked by the

Chief Minister to bring such institutions to the notice of the Government.

They were also asked to organise Youth festivals and Youth camps which would foster caste and communal harmony among the youngsters.

He instructed the Collectors to speed-up the setting of peace committees in all villages to maintain communal harmony. It was decided to improve irrigation facilities to enhance employment opportunities in the agricultural sector and to establish industrial units to provide jobs to educated unemployed, to put down the menace of illicit liquor and caste clashes.

The other subject that came for discussion in the meeting was 'Mini-Bus Service' scheme, for which a stay had been granted by the Court. The District administrations were asked to initiate necessary action to vacate the stay, so that the scheme could be implemented to benefit people living in rural hamlets.

Samathuvapuram Scheme, Anna Renaissance and Self Help Programmes and the progress



registered in the schemes were discussed in the Conference.

Uniform Design for Samathuvapuram

Establishment of Samathuvapurams in all the Districts were almost over and the second phase of Samathuvapurams would be completed before January 1999. The Chief Minister said the houses in Samathuvapurams may have uniform design and he insisted that it should be established adjacent to habitations and not in isolated places.

Anna Renaissance Scheme

During 1997-98 out of 30,227 works taken, 27,661 works have been completed. The Collectors were advised to take necessary action to complete the pending works, before the end of the year. 27,419 works were taken costing Rs.239.13 crores so as to benefit 12 lakh people during 1998-99. Works to provide basic amenities viz: drinking water, road, street lamps, school buildings, fair price shop, public health etc. should be completed before March 1999 to all these 212 villages.

The Chief Minister said the Collectors should also concentrate on the villages, where Anna Renaissance Scheme is not in vogue for providing social and human resources development. They should frame a time table and organise regular health camps and implement scheme - education for all by conducting periodical meetings with agriculturists committees Self Help Committees, Women Committees, etc.

Self Help Programme

The District Collectors have expressed that the Self Help Programme has become very popular among the people and people's contribution to the scheme is much higher, and requested the Government for more fund to implement the scheme on large scale with greater success. They were assured of a fund of Rs.4 crores in addition to Rs.10 crores already allocated.

The works of Makkal Nala Paniyalargal was also discussed in the Conference. 13,491 Makkal Nala Paniyalargal in 12,598 Panchayats should be briefed of the developmental and Welfare schemes of the Government viz: Adult education, small savings, prohibition and rural development schemes; so that they enlighten the public of these schemes. The filling up of the vacant posts of Makkal Nala Paniyalargal will be decided by the Government soon.

The Collectors said that new ration cards had been distributed to 98 percent of the families and the rest would be given after necessary clarifications. It was also decided that: those who were given free dhotis and sarees last year should be given this year also and no new conditions should be added that may reduce the number of beneficiaries.

Marriage Assistance

The Chief Minister ordered the District Collectors to clear all the pending applications to the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme and disburse the assistance at the earliest.

★ ★ ★



*Untouchability is not a sanction
of religion, it is a device of
Satan...*

*The moment we have restored
real living equality between
man and man, we shall be
able to establish equality
between man and
the whole creation.*

*When that day
comes we shall have peace
on earth and goodwill to men.*

- Mahatma Gandhi



Tamil Nadu Co-operative Movement in the path of developing the economy of the rural masses

Thiru K.N. NEHRU
Hon'ble Minister for Food and Co-operation

Tamil Nadu is the pioneering State in the effective functioning of the Co-operative Movement in the Country. Co-operatives play a vital role in the economic development of the rural masses.

The various types of Co-operatives extend a helping hand to all classes of people in the state.

It is rightly said that "Co-operation is Everywhere and in Everything" and the Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu have pervaded the life of the people in full measure.

The first co-operative society at 'Tirur' in Tiruvallur District was started in the year 1904 and now the co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu occupies an exalted position spread like a great banyan and has 27,000 co-operative societies in its fold. The societies are doing yeoman service to the people of the State.

During the current financial year (1998-99) target has fixed to issue agricultural loans in Tamil Nadu as:

	(Rs. in crores)
Short term loan	925.00
Medium term loan	100.00
Long term loan	248.60
Jewel loan	3,400.00
Non-farm Sector loan	130.00

Till 30.9.98 loans issued:

	(Rs. in crores)
Short term loan	331.00
Medium term loan	27.13
Long term loan	24.39
Jewel loan	1,344.64
Non-farm Sector loan	49.77

Loan amount sanctioned

	1996-97 (Rs. in crores)	1997-98 (Rs. in crores)
Short term loan	592.40	697.99
Medium term loan	66.32	100.74
Long term loan	205.55	191.60
Jewel loan	2,535.22	2,979.97
Non-farm Sector loan	79.30	93.94

Following the assumption of office by the Chief Minister Kalaingar for the fourth time till 30.9.97, short term loan of Rs. 1,621.39 crores, medium term loan of Rs. 194.19 crores and a long term loan of Rs. 421.54 crores, totalling a sum of Rs. 2,237.12 crores has been made available to the farmers of Tamil Nadu. It is indeed a great achievement.

During the rest of this financial year a sum of Rs. 891.08 crores towards short term, medium term and long term loans will be sanctioned.

Marketing of Agricultural inputs:

During the current financial year (1998-99), target fixed to distribute agricultural inputs such as:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Fertilizers :	280.00
Seeds :	2.50
Pesticides :	5.50
Agricultural implements :	0.95

The achievement made in marketing of inputs upto 30.9.98.

Fertilizers :	Rs.115.92 crores
Seeds :	Rs. 130.69 lakhs
Pesticides :	Rs.100.46 lakhs
Agricultural implements :	Rs. 24.45 lakhs

During the last two years, agricultural inputs marketed.

	1996-97 (Rs. in crores)	1997-98 (Rs. in crores)
Fertilizers :	209.00	235.00
Seeds :	2.07	1.69
Pesticides :	4.68	2.23
Agricultural implements :	0.63	0.69

Marketing of Agricultural Produce

The Co-operative Marketing Societies have undertaken the task of profitable marketing of the agricultural produce. Out of a sales target of Rs.525 crores, sales to the value of Rs.239.89 crores has been made till September '98.

During 1996-97 the sale value of agricultural produce worth Rs.425 crores and in 1997-98 it was worth Rs.410.39 crores.

It is planned to provide 1808 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks with iron gates and a proposal to grant subsidy towards this to 570 banks has been sent to the apex bank.

A target to erect vaults and also to fix iron gates in 1324 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks has been fixed and 36 more primary banks have been added to this and a proposal has been sent to the apex bank. Till 30.9.98, subsidy has been released to 615 of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks.

In the interests of the rural people, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks which have attracted deposits of Rs.1 crore and more are now offering housing loans to their members towards repair, renovation, construction of houses and also to purchase consumer products.

Out of a target of Rs.70 crores fixed towards giving hypothecation loans against farm produce, till 30.9.'98 a sum of Rs.10.66 crores has been sanctioned. During 1997-98 Rs.21.80 crores has been sanctioned.

Such of those Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks which have a deposit of Rs.5 crore and more are now issuing vehicle loan to buy buses, jeeps etc., and loan against original deeds, purchase of agricultural land, loans to repay the earlier dues and towards marriage purposes and also provide education loans to the wards of their members.

The Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks which have a deposit of Rs.1 crore and more have been instructed to sanction loans upto Rs.10 lakhs to doctors to undertake own medical practice.

Urban Co-operative Banks

In Tamil Nadu 125 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning. They have 113 branches. As on 30.9.'98 the total deposits in these banks stood at Rs.1,661.78 crores.

It is proposed to extend housing loan to an extent of Rs.60 crores through these banks during 1998-99 and till 30.9.98 a sum of Rs.37.38 crores has been sanctioned.

Further a target to provide a total of Rs.55 crores towards professional loans to self employed was fixed and till 30.9.98 a sum of Rs.12.87 crores has been sanctioned.

The target of Rs.105 crores was fixed towards provision of housing loans through Primary, Urban and Central Co-operative Banks and an amount of Rs.41.30 crores has been sanctioned till 30.9.98. During 1997-98, a sum of Rs.52.09 crores has been sanctioned in this regard.

District Cooperative Unions have been formed in the 12 newly constituted Districts of Thuthukudi, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Theni, Dindigul, Karur, Perambalur, Namakkal, Nagapatinam, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai and Thiruvavarur. The Chennai District Co-operative Union which was dormant has been reorganised. At present Co-operative Unions are functioning in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Co-operative Banks have been permitted to extend jewel loan on gold jewellery upto a maximum of Rs.1 lakh. But a ceiling of Rs.250 per gram of gold has been fixed.

Industrial Training Institutes at Burgur, Pattukottai and Tiruchuzhi are being run by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union and 339 boys and girls are benefitted every year.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered establishment of a Polytechnic at Lalgudi in Thiruchi District on a 14 acre land at a cost of Rs.3.90 crores, The preparatory work is on.

There are 10 Co-operative Diploma Training Institutes in Tamil Nadu. Annually about 8,881 students both men and women are receiving

training and 4,250 employees of the Co-operatives have been enrolled to receive distance education.

In the interests of the student community, a branch of the Salem Nachiyappa Institute of Co-operative Management has been opened at Namakkal District.

Similarly, a branch of the Tirunelveli Media Thalavai Kumarasamy Institute of Cooperative Management will be opened shortly at Nagerkoil.

New Institute of Co-operative Management will function from next year at Nagerkoil.

In has been decided to enroll 175 scheduled caste and 25 scheduled tribe students and give them co-operative higher diploma training free of cost and during this year 100 students have joined at Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management, Chennai and another 100 students at Madurai Institute of Co-operative Management and are receiving training. The cost of the training is borne by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union and THADCO.

Under the Integrated Co-operative Development Programme 1,000 members of managing committees of Co-operative societies have been selected and were given a day's training in co-operative leadership and mangement procedures in Coimbatore District.

Buildings have been constructed for 1603 fair price shops under the employment guarantee scheme and Jawahar employment scheme. During this year, buildings would be constructed to 1,698 fair price shops under employment guarantee scheme and for another 527 fair price shops under Jawahar employment scheme.

The total deposit in all the Central Co-operative Banks of Tamil Nadu (as on 30.9.98) is Rs. 4,168.11 crores. Likewise, the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks during the same period has a total deposit of Rs.1,920.48 crores.

A target was fixed to provide a financial aid of Rs.21.43 crores to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe community members through 18 LAMP Societies. Till 30.9.98 a sum of Rs.9.03 crores has been sanctioned. During 1997-98 similar financial aid to an extent of Rs.16.90 crores has been sanctioned.

In 1996-97, it was decided to construct modern buildings to 50 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks and 48 of them provided a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs each from out of the Co-operative Research and Development Fund and the Development fund of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks. Efforts are on to provide such help to 50 more Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks during this year.

Elections have been conducted to the Co-operative Societies under the control of 13 Functional Registrars and the managing committees duly constituted.

Newly elected managing committee members of Primary Co-operatives have been given a day's training in the functioning of Co-operatives, and its procedures by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union. Presently elections to Central and Apex level societies are being conducted and managements are being taken over by the Boards. It is programmed to complete this process by January '99.

Essential Commodities are provided to 146.6 lakh family card holders in the State through 21,245 Co-operative fair price shops and 1091 fair price shops run by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. Apart from this there are 3,419 part time fair price shops and 180 women retail fair price shops, 30 mobile fair price shops and 56 kerosene distribution depots functioning in Tamil Nadu. Besides these, Fishermen Co-operatives, Palm Product Producers Co-operative Federation

and Khadi Department are running 125 other fair price shops.

Under the system of replacing new family cards for old ones, 1.28 crore new family cards have been distributed out of 1.33 crore cards. Besides, the second verification on 24 lakh applications for fresh family cards is underway since 26.10.98.

In the year 1996-97 Primary Co-operative Societies and District Co-operative Wholesale Stores have sold controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.1,42,267.06 lakhs and non controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.38,214.37 lakhs.

In 1997-98 controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.1,34,196.92 lakhs and non-controlled commodities to the value of Rs.49,931.87 lakhs have been sold. During this year upto 30.9.98 controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.67,766.91 lakhs and non controlled commodities to the value of Rs.23,142.82 lakhs have been sold.

The Government have taken steps to rehabilitate 6 consumer co-operative stores viz., Chinthamani in Coimbatore, Amaravathy and Chinthamani in Trichy, Pandian in Madurai, Parktown stores in Chennai and Chandra sekarapuram in Kumbakonam to run them on profitable lines.

Under Voluntary Retirement Scheme, an amount of Rs.389 lakhs has been sanctioned to Coimbatore Chinthamani stores and Rs.289 lakhs disbursed. Further Rs.62.68 lakhs has been sanctioned to Trichy Chinthamani Stores and fully disbursed. Steps have been taken to sanction Rs.6.50 lakhs to Madurai District Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

The State Government has decided to implement the Integrated Co-operative Development Project with the financial assistance

of the National Co-operative Development Corporation for 5 years in Kancheepuram District with an outlay of Rs.11.24 crores through the Central Co-operative Bank. Under this scheme Rs.2.60 crore has been released this year.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned a similar Integrated Co-operative Development Project in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs.9.83 crores. The Government proposes to implement this scheme in this financial year.

During this year, it is targetted to open 25 new branches to the District Central Co-operative Banks. Till 30.9.98 sanctions have been given to open branches of the Chennai Central Co-operative Bank at Kolathur and R.V. Nagar, the branches of Kumbakonam District Central Co-operative Bank at Melaiyur in Poompuhar and the branches of Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank at Pagalur and Sulagiri.

New buildings for 50 branches of District Central Co-operative Banks and 50 Urban Co-operative Banks will be constructed during this financial year.

During the current year upto 31.10.98, grants and loans issued from the Co-operative Research and Development Fund and Co-operative Education Fund are given below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Societies	Grant	Loan
1. Dindigul Lock Workers Industrial Co-operative Society (to improve business)	1.50	-
2. M.R.K. Co-operative Sugar Mills (to construct the building for Mill's School)	4.75	-
3. Coimbatore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores (V.R. Scheme)	-	100.00

Societies	Grant	Loan
4. To install computers at TUCS, NAMCO, Parktown and Kancheepuram Co-operative Wholesale Stores	2.80	-
5. Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board (for business improvement)	-	5.00
6. To construct modern buildings for 43 PACBs	53.75	-
7. To provide strong room and fix iron grill doors for 615 PACBs.	138.37	-
8. To purchase 14.16 acre of land for Laigudi Polytechnic	36.60	-
9. Trichy District Co-operative Wholesale Stores (V.R. Scheme)	-	62.68
10. Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Federation (to purchase computers)	2.60	-
11. Co-optex (to prepare Study Report on warehousing system)	2.25	-
12. Tiruppur Co-operative Housing Society (for College)	25.00	25.00
13. Coimbatore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores	-	89.00
14. Tamil Writers Co-op. Society (for rehabilitation)	3.00	-
15. Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management (to organise Students Forum)	5.00	-
16. Madurai Institute of Co-operative Management (to construct building and to purchase computers)	27.78	-
17. Kancheepuram District Co-operative Union (to construct building)	5.00	-
	308.40	281.68



The Chennai Central Cooperative Bank

The Chennai Central Co-operative Bank was registered in the year 1930 and it has completed 68 years of service in the city of Chennai. Till the beginning of seventies, its operations were chiefly co-operative-focussed and it functioned as a financing bank to the Employees Co-operative Societies and other types of societies functioning in the city of Chennai. Over the past 20 years, its functions and perspective became market-driven in the sense that the internal resource-raising through deposits has become significant and almost the entire advances are internally funded keeping the borrowings from outside agencies NIL. As a result public contacts have become manifold and the spiral is growing.

The Trait Marks of the

Chennai Central Co-operative Bank

Advances to Employees

Co-operative Societies

The Bank has been advancing loans to the employees co-operative societies and other Non-credit institutions in Chennai city. Totally 526 co-operative Societies are affiliated to the Bank including 285 Employees Co-operative Societies. Year-wise loan issues and outstanding are given below :

Rupees in Crores

Period	Issue	Outstanding
31.03.1995	112.55	124.08
31.03.1996	115.94	143.36
31.03.1997	131.58	164.28
31.03.1998	164.43	206.89
30.06.1998	34.20	206.85
30.09.1998	73.78	209.49

Jewel Loans

The Jewel Loans to the individuals are quite popular in the city of Chennai. Amidst the prevalence of over 3000 pawn brokers, scores of Benefit funds, multitude of Nidhis and other agencies in the unorganised financial market, the Bank has been issuing loans to the individuals against pledge of gold jewels through it's Branches. The year-wise issue and outstanding of Jewel Loans are :

Rupees in Crores

Period	Issue	Outstanding
31.03.1995	169.88	121.06
31.03.1996	162.68	114.63
31.03.1997	181.42	127.09
31.03.1998	149.56	109.30
30.06.1998	40.14	106.57
30.09.1998	79.62	105.64

The Bank has come to play a significant role in the provision of Jewel Loan to the middle class and lower middle class people who have so far been dependent on the pawn brokers and other funds and Nidhis. For the past 5 years, goal-directed measures have been conceived and pursued to wean away the middle income groups from the convert exploitation of the aforesaid agencies by issuing Jewel Loans significantly. Till six years ago, the average issue of loans per day was only Rs.6.00 lakhs and monthly issues stood at Rs.150 lakhs. In order to make the

Co-operative Presence felt in this functional sphere, the per day issue of loans has been stepped up to Rs.45 lakhs and in certain months maximum issue stood around Rs.17.00 crores. The collection is also prompt.

Full Deployment of Funds

The C C C Bank though sharing the common problems with other CCBs, is different from others in its functional peculiarities. The Chief, among them, is its self-dependent operational capability. The Bank's advances which soared from Rs.4 crores in 1970-71 to Rs.374.53 crores in 1997-98 (31.03.1998) were almost entirely internally funded. This may be evident from the Banking paradigm of Credit Deposit Ratio measurements.

The Inter-year Credit Deposit Ratio stood at

1994-95	...	97.30%
1995-96	...	90.95%
1996-97	...	89.39%
1997-98	82.10%

The sustained maintenance of the Credit Deposit Ratio in the neighbourhood of 100% is indicative of the Bank's capacity to earn sizeable profit year after year. It may also be seen that deployment and funds utilisation is relatively high among the CCBs.

Deposit-predominant Working Funds

- The working capital of the Bank is Rs.735.70 crores now rising from a level of Rs.4.65 crores in the year 1970-71 and Rs.35.00 crores in 1980-81. The significant component in the composition of Working Capital is the level of deposits. The Deposit position stood at Rs.456.20 crores and owned funds at Rs.118.88 crores as on 31.3.1998. This deposit raised to Rs.542.81 crores and owned funds to Rs.121.50 crores as on 30.09.1998. Together they constitute

90.30% of the working capital. Thus the Bank manages advances through funds, both indegeously available and generated.

- There are countless number of non-banking financial institutions and Mutual Benefit Funds and Nidhis which attract deposits offering far higher rates of interest. Almost all major business houses have their separate institutions to raise funds. To the choice of the informed sections in the city these agencies provide a relatively higher profitable scope. To the CCC Bank functioning in the city of Chennai and finding all the advances mainly through the Deposit Resources, the collection of deposit is a survival need. The Bank finds it very difficult to withstand the invasive impact of non-banking financial institutions and mutual benefit funds. In the recent months, the Bank has been witnessing tremendous problem in the collection of deposits due to almost epic competition from the above institutions. With all these constraints, the Bank is in the fore-front in the collection of deposits when compared to other CCBs and it stands first in the mobilisation of deposits in the State.
- To tap more deposits, the Bank intends to popularise banking habits among the bottom layer of the population in the city. Through the Mobile Banking Services, the Bank has begun to operate services in unbanked areas. Besides the Bank has planned to open ten more Branches in the next two years.

Profitability

By careful and judicious deployment of resources the Bank has been able to generate adequate surplus and earn substantial profit. The

net profit which was to the extent of Rs.10.58 lakhs in the year 1970-71, touched the level of Rs.110 lakhs in 1980-81 Rs.600 lakhs in 1990-91 and Rs.2223.92 lakhs in 1997-98. The ever increasing trend in the profit position of the Bank could be seen from the following figures:

1994 - 95	...	Rs.1,256.25 lakhs
1995 - 96	...	Rs.1,722.21 lakhs
1996 - 97	...	Rs.2,136.54 lakhs
1997 - 98	...	Rs.2,223.92 lakhs

It is worth mentioning here that the net profit exceeded that of the TNSC Bank during the years 1993-94, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Internal Cost of Capital

- Another functional peculiarity relates to rates of interest on lending and borrowing. The Chennai Central Co-operative Bank's advances, as indicated earlier, are mainly sustained by internally generated deposits and by its own funds. Owing to this context, every deposit interest hike always carries an element of sensitivity to its operations. In this context, the profitability and sustained commercial viability of its lending programme are clearly at the mercy of lending rates keeping pace with the borrowing rates. Its earnings have therefore compulsions to meet the cost of capital (owned or borrowed) continuously. Effective insulation against ups and downs in income generation may be possible when the aforesaid margin is kept at a desired level.

- Interest on Deposits of various dates :

Sl.	Date of Revision Announced	Mini.	Maxi.
1.	18.04.95 (Min. 46 days)	12.5%	12.5%
		(1 Year & above)	
2.	31.10.95 (Min. 46 days)	13.0%	14.0%
		(1 Year & above)	

3.	21.07.97 (Min. 30 days)	8.5%	13.0%
		(2 Years & above)	
4.	22.06.98 (Min. 15 days)	5.5%	12.5%
		(3 Years & above)	

- Not willing to remain affected continuously, the Bank had launched a drive to collect minimum - cost deposit especially Savings Bank Accounts. The position of inter-year cost of Capital is as follows :

Year	Cost of Capital
1994 - 95	9.53%
1995 - 96	9.39%
1996 - 97	10.63%
1997 - 98	10.34%

The Bank's Strength

This Bank was the first CCB being licensed by the Reserve Bank of India. From the year 1991-92 onwards the Bank has been declaring dividend on shares to Co-operatives and Tamil Nadu Government at 17.5% which is the highest when compared to other CCBs and TNSACB. The profit to the working capital, is nearly 3.58% which is also a record when compared to other Banks.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Branch Expansion

The Bank is rendering banking services to the residents through its 57 Branches in the city of Chennai. The Bank has proposed to open more Branches in the city of Chennai and steps are being taken to identify the unbanked areas.

Diversification of Advances

The Bank has proposed to diversify its lendings. It is envisaged to issue housing loans upto Rs.4 lakhs per individual for construction of dwelling houses in the city of Chennai.

THE TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation was organised and registered on 18.3.1959 as an Apex Body for Housing Co-operatives in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Federation started its functioning from 15.7.1959.

Objects of the Federation

The Federation is extending financial assistance for construction of houses both for Rural and Urban Housing Societies. The Federation is giving Long-Term loans to the members of 511 urban housing societies for construction of houses, purchase of flats and new houses. The individual maximum loan is Rs.5 lakhs. The period of repayment is 18 years. Under Rural Housing Scheme, the Federation is issuing loans to the EWS beneficiaries of the 186 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies. The ceiling cost of the construction is Rs.14,000 out of which a sum of Rs.10,000 is disbursed as loan. The Government extends financial assistance by way of subsidy at the rate of Rs.2,000 per house. The balance amount of Rs.2,000 will be met by the beneficiary as their own contribution. The Federation is also issuing a sum of Rs.70,000 as loan to LIG and a sum of Rs.1,20,000 to MIG members respectively. The entire area of Tamil Nadu is covered by 511 Urban Housing Societies and 186 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies.

Loans from Credit Agencies

The Federation is getting funds from LIC, HUDCO, HDFC, National Housing

Bank and Nationalised Banks for implementing Urban and Rural Housing Schemes and disbursing through the primaries.

Loans Disbursed To Primaries

A sum of Rs.1,935 crores have been disbursed upto 31.8.98 for construction of 9,14,290 houses under Rural and Urban Housing Scheme as detailed below : The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation is the only Federation in the country disbursing highest amount in the Co-operative sector.

Scheme	No. of Houses	Loans disbursed
(Rs. in Crores)		
Rural	6,88,737	571.41
Urban	2,25,553	1,363.49
Total	9,14,290	1,934.90

Government Assistance

- a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs.5 lakhs as Share Capital initially during the formation of this Federation. At present Government Share Capital participation stood at Rs.2.83 crores.
- b) The Government have also exempted from payment of stamp duty and registration fees for loans received from Life Insurance Corporation for the Floating Charge Deed executed by the Federation.

- c) *The Government have announced certain concession to Economically Weaker Section beneficiaries under Rural Housing Scheme that if the beneficiary has paid 50% of the loan inclusive of the amount already credited towards loan amount, the balance 50% of the loan and interest will be fully waived by the Government.*

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation No.1 Apex Federation

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation has made steady progress and tops the list among all the State Co-operative Housing Federations in the country in mobilisation of share capital, raising of funds from Credit Agencies, issue of loans to the primaries, number of houses constructed etc. Out of the houses completed by the finance through Housing Co-operatives in the country more than 50% of the houses have been constructed in the State of Tamil Nadu with the financial aid given by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation.

National Award to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation is the Only Co-operative Housing Federation in the Country to win fifth time "Hudco National Award" for all round Excellent Performance for the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively.

In view of the excellent performance, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing

Federation has been adjudged as the "Best Managed Apex Co-operative Housing Federation" in the country by the National Co-operative Housing Federation and given the "National Award" for 1994-95. Besides, four more special awards have been bagged by the Federation in the "All India Low-cost Housing Competition".

Programme for 1998-99

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to an extent of Rs.458 crores as detailed below

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Loans to be disbursed (Rs. in Crores)</i>
---------------	---------------------	--

<i>Urban Housing</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>260.00</i>
----------------------	---------------	---------------

<i>Urban E.W.S.</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>33.60</i>
---------------------	---------------	--------------

Rural Housing

<i>a) E.W.S.</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>63.23</i>
------------------	---------------	--------------

<i>b) L.I.G.</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>45.50</i>
------------------	--------------	--------------

<i>c) M.I.G.</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>36.00</i>
------------------	--------------	--------------

Loans provided under

Samathuvapuram

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>20.00</i>
---------------	---------------	--------------

<i>Total</i>	<i>91,500</i>	<i>458.33</i>
--------------	---------------	---------------

The Federation has completed 39 years of its useful service to the public. The Federation will do better - service in the years to come.

★ ★ ★

Among the various schemes implemented for the welfare of the women by the Director of Social Welfare providing employment to women especially those who are living below poverty line by organising co-operative societies is the main object of the Special Programme of this Department. At present 1997-98, 137 co-operative societies are functioning under the control of Social Welfare Department.

The goods produced by these societies are being supplied to Government sponsored schemes like free supply of uniforms to children studying in Std. I to VIII under Nutritious Meal Programme and supply of weaning food and energy food to the children of age from 6 months to 3 years.

Types of societies functioning in the Social Welfare Department (1997-98)

Women Tailoring Co-operatives	78
Weaning Food Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	26
Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	6
Stationery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	20
Miscellaneous type of societies	7
Total Co-op. Societies	137

Tailoring Co-operative Societies (Supply of Free Uniforms)

There are 78 Tailoring Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. About 36,657 women are members in these societies. These societies are engaged in stitching of uniforms for the school going children studying in Std. I to VIII under Nutritious Meal Programme and also for children studying in the schools run by the Directorate of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Working of Women Co-operative Societies

Every District has been supplied free of cost with automatic cutting machines and cloth is cut in the cutting centre located in the District. The cut clothes are distributed to women Development Co-operative Societies for stitching.

Apart from stitching of uniforms these societies are undertaking stitching orders for bags from Co-optex, manure bags from Agricultural Department etc. for providing continuous and gainful employment to these women. During the year these societies have disbursed Rs.426.3 lakhs as wages to the members.

Weaning Food Co-operative Societies

Children between the age of 6 months and 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers are being

supplied weaning food to improve the nutrition and health of children and women. 26 weaning food societies are functioning in this Department for production of weaning food.

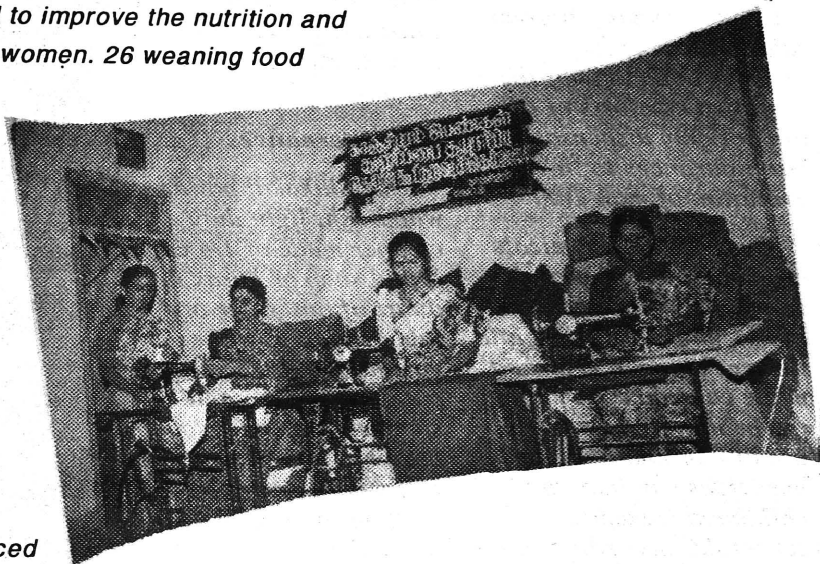
Over 1,660 members of these societies also work and earn wages in production of weaning food. During the year 1997-98 about 8,664 M.Ts. of weaning food is produced and Rs.47.47 lakhs was paid as wages to the members. The scheme of free supply of weaning food to children and women are being implemented with the funds provided by the World Bank, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu.

Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies

6 Chalk Crayon Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of this Department and there are about 172 women members in these societies. During the year 1997-98 Rs.0.18 lakhs has been paid to members as wages.

Stationery Societies

20 Stationery Co-operative Societies are functioning in this Department. These societies have a total membership strength of about 1038. In this 13 societies have been equipped with printing machines, double rulling machines and envelope making machines at free of cost by Government. During the



year 1997-98 the members of the societies have earned Rs.7.23 lakhs as wages.

Coir Societies

2 Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies for women are functioning in Nallur and Thirunageswaram at Thiruvavar and Thanjavur Districts. There are about 993 women members in these societies and a sum of Rs.3.07 lakhs has been paid as wages in these societies.

Coir Board is offering 20% rebate on sales effective by the Nallur Society. It has also sanctioned Rs.2.95 lakhs as subsidy for setting up of a model coir village at Nallur. There are also 5 other societies engaged in various miscellaneous activities.

Henry David Thoreau said : "Most of the luxuries and many of the so-called comforts of life are not only dispensable, but hindrances to the evolution of man kind".

Over 55,000 chemicals are contained in everyday convenience products and over 1,000 more come into the market each year and many can cause damage to the health. For example, use of household or garden pesticides can increase childhood leukemia sevenfold, according to the National Cancer Institute, USA.

Most of the all - purpose cleaners contain ammonia (which attacks lungs) and chlorine, which combine to form cancer-causing compounds and deadly chloramine gas.

Dish washing detergents contain harmful colours and fragrances, which can cause child poisoning. Glass cleaners contain glycol and naphthalene, toilet cleaners have chlorine and hydrochloric acid which burn skin and eyes. Drain cleaners

contain hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which burn tissues, explode and harm children.

Safe alternatives

Use Shikakai powder, wood-ash, light duty cleaner made of 1/4 cup liquid soap or borax in a quart of hot water and a table spoon of white vinegar or lemon juice to cut grease; two table spoons of washing soda or borax in three cups water. Use simple soap powder (without detergents) to wash dishes.

Disinfectants contain highly toxic ammonia, chlorine, cresol and phenol. Substitutes like baking soda white vinegar or fresh lemon juice; 1/2 cup borax mixed in one gallon hot water can be used. Use neem oil + soap solution mix.

Synthetic Cloth

Synthetic cloth such as polyester, acrylic vinyl chloride and nylon contain synthetic dyes, pesticides and formaldehyde. Instead cloth made of cotton, wool, silk and linen can be used.

Toxic paints and thinners contain more than 300 toxic chemicals and 150 carcinogens. Non-toxic, vegetable based paints and stains, finish woods naturally with oil or wax make

Hazardous Substances In Common Use

substitutes.

Polystyrene foam cups (styroform cup)

It is made from benzene, a carcinogen. It is completely non-bio-degradable (even after 500 years). A safer substitute would be to use stainless steel cups at work-place or during travel.

Moth balls (naphthalene)

Avoid skin contact with moth balls. Substitute it with camphor pellets, dried neem leaves, crushed chithirathai or garlic.

Pesticides

Avoid toxic pesticides like DDT, BHC, Dieldrin, Endrin and Aldrin. for ants, sprinkle red-chilli powder, borax and





peppermint. Use Organic pesticides like neem oil + soap solution spray; Cow urine. For beetles and weevils, use by leaf/neem leaf in containers of flour and grains. For controlling cockroaches, use equal parts of baking soda and powdered sugar. Use boric acid powder near sinks.

Pyrethrin is a safe bug-killer. (It is derived from chrysanthemum, Marigolds and aster.) Garlic and mint can be grown in gardens to repel ants and insects.

Room fresheners

These contain aerosols, ammonia and synthetic scents, which are all toxic. Natural fresheners like a bowl of pot pourri (mixture of dried flowers, herbs and spices); sachets of fragrant dried herbs like Tulsi, mint, lavender; spices like cinnamon, cloves; flowers like roses, hibiscus; chrysanthemum and marigold.

Mosquito Problem

Use mosquito net; put net - screens on windows and doors.

Burn oil of citronella rings or dried neem leaves

or sambarani. Spray pyrethrin; neem oil + soap solution.

Rat menace

Avoid poison baits; use rat - traps; stuff rat holes with steel - wool or raw papaya.

Laundry products

Contain ammonia, non-bio-degradable detergents, naphthalene and phenol which are toxic. Use natural soap with small quantities of borax, baking soda, or washing soda. A drop or two of vinegar in water will prevent colour from fading.

Formaldehyde

This chemical is used in synthetic glues, paints, draperies, synthetic clothings, particle board, wood panelling; fiber-board; carpets; upholstery. Use natural products like wood, cotton, wool and silk. Avoid Synthetic products.

Asbestos

It is an extremely dangerous substance and can cause lung cancer and asbestosis. It is used in roofing and pipes. It has been banned in USA, UK and Europe. Use tiles, light roofing, PVC roofing, PVC pipes, filler - slab roofing and corrugated iron sheets.

Metal polishes

Contain toxic ammonia, ethanol, petroleum distillates and sulphur compounds. Polish aluminium with soft cloth dipped in lemon juice or white vinegar.

For brass and copper goods, use a paste of lemon juice and salt or baking soda. Leave it on for five minutes. Wash off with warm water and dry with a soft cloth. Rub chrome with lemon peel and polish with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar. Wash gold in warm soapy water and polish with a chamois cloth. Clean silver with tooth-paste applied on a soft cloth. Wash with warm water. Floor and furniture polish contain phenol which causes cancer. Instead, blend one spoon lemon oil with one pint mineral oil and use or blen one cup linseed oil, 1/2 cup white vinegar and 1/2 cup rubbing alcohol.

Permanent felt tip markers contain toxic solvents. Substitute them with water-based markers. Instant paper mache contain asbestos like fibers. Substitute it with natural paper mache, made from newspapers and paste. Turpentine, benzene expoxy glues are toxic, use water-based products and natural wood-gum.

PALM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

During the year 1947 the Government of Tamil Nadu implemented total prohibition in the State of Tamil Nadu. On account of this action, the Toddy Tapper who were solely depend upon the Palmyrah trees lost their jobs. Considering the plight of toddy tappers, the Government have organised Palmgur Co-operative Societies throughout Tamil Nadu and the erstwhile toddy tappers were enrolled as members.

The Palmgur Co-operative Societies were under the control of Co-operative Department till 1956. Thereafter the Palmgur Co-operative Societies were placed under the control of Industries and Commerce. During 1960 they were brought under the control of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

To improve the efficiency in the administration as well as to take adequate steps to help the Palmgur artisans, the Government have established Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board and functioning with effect from 6.1.1995.

As on date 1509 Primary Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies, 7 District Palmgur Co-operative Federations and one State Level Apex Palmgur Co-operative Federation are functioning.

The District Palmgur Co-operative Federations are functioning in the following places :

- Kanniyakumari District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Kuzhithurai.

- Tirunelveli District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Tuticorin.
- Ramanathapuram - Sivagangai District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Ramanathapuram.
- Madurai District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Madurai.
- Salem District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Salem.
- Coimbatore - Erode District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Kunnathur.
- Dharmapuri District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Dharmapuri.

During this year 1998-99 election has been conducted in the above said Co-operative Federations, and the Chairman and Members have been elected.

The apex level Tamil Nadu State Palmgur and Fibre Marketing Co-operative Federation functioning with Head Quarters at Chennai having 21 Branches throughout Tamil Nadu.

The Palmgur Co-operative Society members are financed with the funds provided by KVIC, Mumbai and by State Government to improve their earning capacity.

Under Part II Scheme, the Government of Tamil Nadu during the year 1997-98, financed Rs.19.47 lakhs and Rs.7 lakhs in 1988-89 as grant and generate employment to 3500 artisans.

In 1997-98, there were about 169.88 lakhs of production and 191.55 lakhs of sales in

Palm Products such as Neera, Plamgur, Brushes, Palm Leaf articles etc.

Rs.38 lakhs worth of Palm Fibre were exported during the year 1997-98 to the countries like U.S.A., U.K., Belgium, France, Italy.

The four Palm Sugar Plants which were idle for a long time are being revived with the assistance given by the Government. The Sugar Plant at Mathur in Dharmapuri District and another Plant at Kadapakkam having 1/3 Tonne capacity are now running. Further, arrangements are being made to revive the Sugar Plant at Kalikkanaicken Palayam in Coimbatore District. The Sugar Plant at Madhavaram near Chennai with one Tonne capacity of production is running with effect from 13.5.1998. Altogether at the time of running in full capacity, the four sugar plants may provide employment to nearly 500 artisans.

Due to off-season, the Sugar Price is fixed at Rs.78 per K.G. The rate may come down during the Neera Season.

The Palm brushes produced by the State Federation have got good marketing potentiality due to its quality.

The State Palmgur Federation is supplying Palm Brushes to the State Government Transport Corporations besides Driver and Conductor Seat made out of Palm Naar.

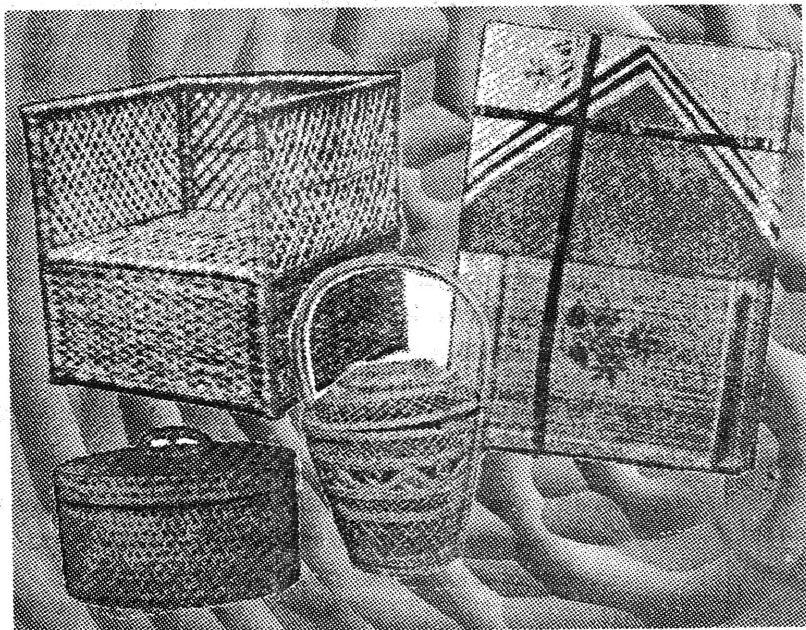
Owing to the formation of Palmgur Development Board, research works are being conducted to improve the efficiency and productivity of Palmgur artisans.

For example, to reduce the period of crystal growth, and to get more yield, Anna University, Chennai has been requested to explore the possibilities.

To dwarfening the Palm trees as well as to get Neera throughout the year, the Agricultural University at Coimbatore is conducting research work.

Further to keep the Palm Nun for a longer time in shelf life the Bio-chemistry Department of Chennai University is conducting research.

The Government have formulated certain guide lines to avail loan from the Government by the artisans in village panchayat and panchayat union areas.



TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) was set up during the year 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to exploiting the potential available for the production of salt and salt based byproducts. Keeping in view the need to generate employment opportunities and to give an impetus to the development of the backward area of Ramanathapuram District, it was decided to produce salt in the coastal area where the industrial development or the agricultural operations could not provide sustainable employment. In order to ameliorate the economic conditions of the people by providing employment in the salt pan and other salt based activities, TNSC was incorporated on 22.7.1974. The main object of TNSC is to manufacture both edible and industrial grade salt from brine and deal in all varieties of salt, salt based chemicals and byproducts thereof.

Dr. V. Palanichamy, IAS,
Chairman
Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd.

TNSC has completed 24 years of functioning and 1998-99 is the Silver Jubilee year for TNSC.

TNSC started functioning with an Authorised Capital of Rs.50.00 lakhs in 1974-75. The present Authorised Share Capital and the Paid up Capital are Rs.400 lakhs and Rs.317.01 lakhs respectively. The entire Share Capital is contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. TNSC is at present manufacturing Industrial Grade Salt and other Fortified Salts viz., Iron Fortified Salt, Diethyl Carbomycine Medicated Salt, Double Fortified Salt and Common Iodised Salt. Out of the effective area of 4,825 acres available for salt development at Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex, Valinokkam, Ramanathapuram District, so far we have developed 2,315 acres. With the potential that the area is having to produce Industrial Grade Salt and increase in demand for it by the Chlor Alkali Industries for manufacturing Caustic Soda and Soda Ash and also to generate employment potential, it has been programmed to develop the remaining 2,510 acres at Valinokkam in a phased manner spread over a period of 5 years during 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002 with an investment of about Rs.200 lakhs. Thus, the production capacity would be increased from the existing level of 1,50,000 MT to 3,00,000 MT at the end of 2002. Work has been commenced to utilise 1000 acres additionally and it includes 275 acres of condensor area and putting in to use of about 150 numbers of crystallisers in the first phase during 1998-99.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has declared Maiden Dividend of 10% i.e. Rs.22.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Other important highlights of TNSC are :-

- ❖ Wiped out cumulative loss of Rs.12.05 lakhs completely during the year 1997-98.
- ❖ Repaid entire Term Loan of Rs.58 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu, besides remitted Interest/Penal Interest due to the Government all totalling Rs.179.35 lakhs during 1997-98.
- ❖ Declaration of Maiden Dividend of 10% for 1997-98.

Two decades of working of TNSC had witnessed an increase in production of IG salt from a level of 550 tonnes in 1976 to 1,06,973 tonnes in 1997-98. TNSC has started earning profit from 1991-92 onwards and for the eighth year in succession, the Company has earned a profit of Rs. 90.04 lakhs (before Tax) which is the highest in the history of the Corporation, after we started producing salt and realising better price in a significant manner. This is due to to unsustained efforts made in producing quality salt.

Thiru. S.V.S. Raghavan Committee Report

The Government of Tamil Nadu constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Thiru. S.V.S. Raghavan, I.A.S., (Retd) formerly Chairman of BHEL & MMTC for undertaking a comprehensive review of the performance of the Public Sector undertakings and that of the Co-operative Spinning Mills and to make suitable recommendations to the Government.

The Expert Committee has observed the performance of TNSC as under :

- ❖ "This is a success story in Public Sector".
- ❖ "From a negative net worth of Rs.66 lakhs in 1987, the corporation has turned round, wiped out cumulative losses and will show a net profit of Rs.53.71 lakhs in 1997-98. Not only that, the Company has repaid the entire outstanding term loan of Rs.58 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu, besides, Interest and penal Interest due as on 31.3.1997 totalling Rs.1.70 crores during the current year 1997-98".
- ❖ "Indeed, an example from whom not only the other State Government Undertakings but also Private Sectors can benefit".
- ❖ "Since the Company is working remarkably well, the Committee has nothing to recommend except to commend the Management of the Company".

Special highlights of the ongoing projects Iron fortified Salt (IFS)

With the technical know-how provided by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad

and Food and Nutrition Board of India, TNSC is continuously producing and supplying IFS to Noon Meal Centres of Government of Tamil Nadu since 1991 through TNCSC which would be an important step in tackling anaemia. The annual production is in the range of 3000-4000 MT.

Diethyl carbomycine medicated salt (DEC)

Under the technical guidance of the Director, Director of Public Health, Tamil Nadu, TNSC is continuously producing DEC Medicated Health Salt and supplying through fair price shops in Kanniyakumari District through TNCSC, with the object of controlling Filariasis among the people in Kanniya kumari District. The annual production is in the range of 5000 MT.

Double Fortified Salt (DFS)

TNSC has initiated action to produce DFS based on the technical know-how provided by NIN, Hyderabad. Initially, a quantity of 3 MT has been



produced and supplied to NIN, Hyderabad during 1997-98 for community study and the results are encouraging. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already permitted TNSC to produce and supply DFS to PT MGR Noon Meal Centres in the four goitre prone Districts of Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichy. DFS production would further be streamlined from 1998-99 onwards and DFS would be supplied in other Districts also.

New Projects

Iodised Salt Production for Common People

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is a major health problem in India. About 167 million people are exposed to the risk of IDD, out of which, 54 million, have goitre, 2.2 million have cretinism and 6.65 million have mild neurological disorders. Iodine deficiency is also responsible for lowering i.q. high incidence of abortion, congenital anomalies, prenatal mortality and infant mortality, still births, impaired learning, energy loss, mental retardation, cretinism, squint, dislexia, dwarfism, co-ordination, abnormalities, goitre etc.

Iodine deficiency during pregnancy leads to decreased availability of iodine in the foetus. This leads to decreased synthesis of thyroxine, an essential hormone

manufactured by the thyroid gland of foetus. The decreased availability of thyroxine products affects the normal development of the foetal brain and body. Such foetal brain damage is permanent and irreversible and irrevocably limits intellectual growth in later years.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has already issued orders including "Iodised Salt" as an essential commodity under Item No.19 under Tamil Nadu Scheduled Commodities (Regulation and Distribution by Card System) Order 1982.

TNSC has got adequate infrastructure facilities and expertise to produce Iodised Salt and supply to the family card holders under PDS scheme. The proposal of TNSC for supply of Iodised Salt through TNSC under PDS scheme throughout Tamil Nadu has been considered by the Government. The Government has now issued orders directing that the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd. shall deliver Iodised Salt in one kg. packets at the Taluk Godowns of TNSC at Tiruchirappalli District.

Iodine Deficiency disorder (IDD) awareness campaigns

TNSC is playing a vital role in educating the rural population of Tamil Nadu about the importance of the use of the iodised Salt and the need to controlling Iron/Iodine deficiency disorders by organising awareness campaigns and also human chain programmes at District Head Quarters with the help of District Collectors and by co-ordinating with the officials of the Salt Department, GOI, UNICEF and the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, TNSC has so far conducted such awareness campaign in six Districts viz. Tuticorin, Ramnad, Theni, Karur, Perambalur and Sivagangai and there is overwhelming response from the school children, women, public and media persons. Such awareness campaign programme would be conducted in other Districts also before the end of March 1999.

Meanwhile, TNSC has taken action to make available its common Iodised Salt under the brand name "Arasu Salt" in all the District Co-operative Wholesale stores outlets at M.R.P. Rs.2.50 per kg. from July '98 onwards.

In Tamil Nadu about 20% population are using Iodised Salt. Once common Iodised "Arasu Salt", is made available in the PDS at the affordable price of Rs.2.50 per kg, Tamil Nadu will achieve 100% in usage of Iodised Salt by the year 2000.

Thus, TNSC has turned itself into a viable proposition thereby having come to the threshold of growth phase. ●



◆
PURE
silk

PURE
zari
◆

◆
Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.
From Co-optex.



HTA.7556.95

